posed of the

with a

renso of my

value of slaves is. According to the corrected estimate, the amount attributed to the free States is \$4,292,000,000; and to the slave States, \$2,841,000,000. But we observe that the slaves of the South are included among its property. If it be a correct rule of political conomy that any part of the laboring population of a country should have a price set upon the heads of the individuals composing it, and that the aggregate of such price should be stated in money, and added to the appraised value of the property of that country, then it is obvious that, to get at correct results in figures, the rule must be applied to the whole laboring or employed class We suppose the average price of slaves in 1850 was \$250, which gives a total of \$801,000,000. If this sum be deduce from the aggregate wealth of that part of the country, the value of its property, by these returns, must be stated at \$2,040,000,000. But, if that item be retained, then we must add the value in money of the free producing classes of that section, and of the North also, to get at the aggregate wealth of the Union. If we suppose three-fourths of the free inhabitants to producers of wealth in some shape, and assum the value of a free person to be double that of a slave, we shall find it necessary to make the following corrections in the results of the above

Av'ge cash

N. Hampshire 16.28

Massachusetts

Rhode Island -

New Jersey

Maryland

Virginia

Dist. of Col.

Carolina

ennsylvania -

812.64

32.50

30.82

43.67

Average cash value per acre, including

es, Districts, and Territories

Value of Farming Implements and Machine-

-One hundred and fifty-one millions of do

lars would appear to be at this time invested

in implements and machinery, for aiding and

the earth and in preparing its produce for con

cess of the American Reaper. Of the whol

sum expended in articles of this character, New York has invested-\$22,084,925; Penn-

svivania, \$14,722,541; Louisiana, \$11,576,938.

crushing sugar cane ;) Ohio, \$12,750,585; Ken tucky, \$5,169,037; Virginia, \$7,021,772.

Domestic Animals -An interesting relation

the introduction of the animals domesticated

the United States, precedes the statistical

statements on the subject, for which we have not room, but proceed at once to the material

there were in the United States 4,335,669

1,721,814 sheep, and 30,316,603 swine.

The increase in the aggregate number

perseded to a great extent by the extension o

that in Great Britain.

Milch Cows.—Under the general term of neat

cattle were embraced, in the Sixth Census, the

three descriptions of animals designated in

that of 1850, as milch cows, working oxen, and

other cattle. The aggregate of the three classes in 1840, was 14,971,586; in 1840,

18.355,287. The increase, therefore, between the two periods, was 3.383,701, or about twenty per cent. They appear to be distributed quite equally over the Union. The amount of butter

gives an average of something over 49 pounds

to each milch cow. The average production of cheese to each cow is 16% pounds. As with horses, the same allowance must be made on

account of the omission of cows except in corr

nection with agriculture. The only schedules

the agricultural products of farms. From this

tures being alone used in cities, their live stock

accurately determine the quantity of butter

is given under the heading of value of the pro-

ducts of the dairy, at the sum of \$33,787,900.

It is presumed that the marshals made their

returns in accordance with the prices govern-

ing in their respective districts, which would

differ so widely at to render any assumed aver-

dvance of any other State in the productive

ness of its dairies. They yield one-fourth of all the butter, and nearly one-half the cheese

produced in the Union. Pennsylvania, which

makes 40,000,000 pounds of butter is less

prolific in cheese than many smaller States.

In this latter article, Ohio is before all other

The following table shows the amount of dairy products exported from the Enited States

1 728 212 1,131,817

3.251.952 7.343.145

As a large proportion of our readers are

seculiarly interested in the raising of sheep

nd the improvement of their fleeces, we give

Sheep -There was between 1840 and 1850

n increase of 2.500.198 in the number of sheep

n the United States it will be useful to ob

erve with some closeness the progress of sheep

preeding in different parts of the country. We

perceive that in New England there has oc-

surred a remarkable decrease in their number

There were in that division of the Union, in

1840, 3.811,307; in 1850, the number had de

lined to 2,164,352, being a decrease of

1,646 855, or 45 per sent. In the five Atlantic Middle States—Nev

ork, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and

Maryland—there was a decrease from 7.402.851

5,641,391, equal to 1,761,460, or about 221,

per cent. In Pennsylvania there was a gain

owever, during this period of 155,008 sheep. We see that while there has been a positive

liminution of 3 408 000 in the States above

named, there has been an augmentation of

5.717,608 in those south of Maryland and

west of New York. Ohio has gained most

largely, having been returned as pasturing, in

1840, 2,028,401; and in 1850, 3,942,929, an in-

erease of 1,914.528, or nearly 106 per cent. In each of the States south and west of the

lines indicated, there has been a very large proportional increase in this kind of stock, and

here is reasonable ground for the opinion that

Carolina, Tannessee, and the prairies of Illinois.

lows, and Texas, will prove highly favorable

New Mexico has the extraordinary number

of 377 271 sheep, more than six to each in-

habitant, proving the soil and climate of that Territory to be well adapted to this description

of stock, and giving promise of a large addi-tion from that quarter to the supply of wool. The importance of fostering this great branch

the hilly lands of Virginia, North and South

the remarks upon sheep and wool at lengt

1.748.471

2.456.607

8,440,144

7.941.187

4.213.433 15.673.600 1.741.770

2.751.086 12.913.305 1.361.668

3 406 242 17 453 682 1 654 157

3.876,175 13.020.817 1.215.463

3 994 542 10 361,189 1,124,652

8.675,390 1.063 087

Butter, the

1.069.024

3,785,993

2.055 133

3.587.489

competitors, againt New York.

for several years past:

1848-'49 .

1849-50

age a mere conjecture. New York is far in

The value of both

264 796

Butter and Cheese .- The census of 1840 for-

was not included in them

and choose then produced

ridging the work of the hands in cultivating

No greater delight was enjoyed by foreigners

Texas .

Arkansas

Tennessee

Ohio -Michigan

Indiana

California

30 N. Mexico Ter.

4.19 Oregon Ter.

Minneso. Ter.

63 03 | Iowa

Aggregate, according to the

To be added, as the price or value of % of all fee person in the United States, at \$500 per head, being double the value of the slaves, as in-

Total value of real and person

al property in the U. States \$14,655,000,000 But in truth, political economists in other countries will laugh at this constructive item

of our national wealth, and the next generation

of our descendants will laugh at it also.

7.522.000.000

Churches and Church Property.

From the returns under this, condensed into the following tables, it appears that there is one church or place of stated worship to each 557 free inhabitants or for every 646 of the entire population. The average number of worshippers which each church will accommo date is 384, and the average ratio of each church edifice is \$21,000. We insert the ta-

ЗТАЧКА	No of the rehest.	Retion Churchenton he Population	Aggresate Acompodation of the charebea.	Average, Accommodation in each State	Ford Value of Church Property	Average Value in each State.
N Hamp Verms to Mass to Mass to Hass t	- 851 - 602, - 1 430 - 2:1 - 7 19 - 4:81 - 907 - 3 360 - 1 678 - 1 163 - 1,735 - 1,735 - 910 - 92 136 - 1 162 - 1,735 - 910 - 1 162 - 1,735 - 910 - 161	758 606 6 8 508 611 604 574 528 507 624 634 634 634 634	98 7.96 3 15.2 9 9 1 1866 24.9 3 14 9 13 1 666 41.9 55, 41 3 90 245 831 69 534, 69 534, 69 44 174 383 665 975 976 104 189 54 406	49 476 42 42 46 42 46 310 429 357 331 56 374 302 374 302	21 132 71 7 3 540 436 11 551 865 319 345 3 947 884 2 849, 76 889 323 2 140 346 1,209 159 165 40 1,132 075 754 542 2 1782,470 20 1,530	2,322 2,15,7,133,5,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,75,7
Ken Ohio - atch Liel Jil stowa stowa	1 917 1 167 - 773 - 158 - 244 - 23	1,736 517 540 5 9 1,094 507 7 9 842 1 94 1 750 7 173	1,417,632 11,482 639,33,1 479,678 211,139 37,739	3/28 3/3 411 311 755 322 417		483 1,234 1,225 1,225 1,225 1,225 1,225 1,125 2,400 2,400
DESCRIP	ibre.		dations.	9	Altre of h Prop-	F Value of

DESCRIPA-	No. etilishes	Agarete te a	reductors medations	Porsi Value o Charch Property	Average Value of Property
Batter	9.291	3130,878	366	\$10,931,252	81,224
Christia	412	295 050	365	645.819	1 1188
diangle		795 177	42.5	7.973.962	4.763
finitely is of d -	334	£31,986	2011	4 095 730	12.614
Ephyopet -		625 13		11 261 970	7.919
Free Friends	351	108 607	300	252 255	- Oph
Friends	714	282 833	3:36	1,709,907	2.396
distribute Buriet	74.67	156.6.2	4714	965.880	2,953
Jewish -		10.650	634	371 (20)	11,987
Lankeran		100 KA1	443	2.86* 880	2,354
Metin alte		29.508	272	91.21	28.369
lethodist"	12.167	4,100,333		14,639,671	1.174
Monaviso -		112.181		442 347	1,339
Prest the		2.040.031		14 359 863	3,155
at m. Uath -		620.950	558	8,973 839	84389
26Workel '6		5-020		108 100	7.288
Tunker	572	35.075		16 025	897
T) 14	1/108				1,114
	243	136 361			13.44
Louisersullate		255 462	394	1.907.015	3,576
Stoner Sects .	330	115:347	351	741.990	2.28
Later	36 011	13.849,566	354	\$80,416.649	\$2,400
		Agricult	ure.		
W. m. Malin k	mo a	pology is	eant.	lead for th	in av

gended review of the agriculture of the Union. which forms nearly one-half of the report. We quite agree with 142 Kennedy, that an intelligent syn opsis of the facts clicited by the investigations pursued under his direction during the past two years, illustrated by appropriate remarks, are far preferable to long columns of figures, representing mere dollars, bushels, or pounds We shall briefly notice each division of the subject, as given in the report.

Jusproved Land -The statement under this head in the agricultural table shows that the average quantity of improved land, by which is meant only such as produce crops, or in some manner add to the productions of the former, is about 7 / acres to each inhabitant but as perhaps two fifths of the population live in towns and villages, and are engaged in other pursuits than those of agriculture, the each person occupying or working it may it assumed to be not less than twelve acres. the New England States, the average of the no each person; in New York and Pennsylva min 3 9-19 acres; in the other Middle State the same. In Virginia the proportion is about acres; in South Carolina 6 acres; in Kentucky 12 acres; and in Tennessee 5 acres. The cash value of the farms in the United States is

Unimproved Land .- This return is to be understood as including the unimproved land connected with or belonging to those farms present unsettled state of large portions of the country, this classification is of less practical utility than it will become at a future day when similar returns will enable us to form calculations respecting the quantity of land brought into requisition annually for agricul-The following table will exhibit the quantity and value of the improved and unimproved land belonging to the farms and plantations of the several States, and of for the rearing of sheep for their wool and course it includes the value of the buildings pelts.

Statement showing the number of acres of Improved and Unimproved Land, in Farms, Cash Value thereof, and average Cash Value

per a	cre, in each	k State, &c	5		tion from that quarter to the supply of wool.
STATES	Agres of In- proved Land.	Acres of Unin- prived Land in Farms	Fota.	Cash value of lard faptored and utilin- proved.	The importance of fostering this great branch of national production is shown by the fact, as assumed by an intelligent writer on the subject, that our population annually consumes an amount of wool equal to 7 pounds for each
Multiple	2 (39 / 96	2,515.797	4,555,363	8/14/864/748	person.
N. Hamp	2,51499		3.3.2.414	63.245,997	If this estimate is eyen an approximation to
Verinous	260 4 9	4 524 413	4 12:122	61.367 227	
75 no.e	2 133 136	1.222.576	3,356 012	100 076 347	correctness, we are yet very far short of pro-
E. tetated	201.457	157 454	133333	17.000,800	ducing a quantity adequate to the wants of the
Convect	1.740 178	615 701	2331579	72 7 36,4,2	country; and it is equally clear that we possess
N: York	15 年 年 808	6.710 220		554 546,692	
N farmy		964 975		101237,811	an amount of unemployed land adapted to
Fenn's	8 6 /8 819	6 291 723		407 876 099	grazing sufficient to support flocks numerous
Delaware	(ritt : 62	75.202	956,144	18,880131	enough to clothe the people of the world.
Maryland	2797.9/6	1,806,445	4 631 350	87,178 646	Wool Analagous to the use for which it
Dist. Col.	16 267	11.167	27 454	1,733 460	
Virginia	10,760 (35	15.792 176	26 15 1 314	2 6,401 44	serves to cotton, wool is a product of only less
N. Carol.	0.403.977	15 543 010	2019 6 987	67.80 766	importance to the prosperity of the country
S. Car L.	4 072 651	13 (46 019	16 217 700 22 821 379	95,753,445	than that leading staple of our agriculture and
Ceorgia.	6 378 470 34 1 049	1 236 244	1.585,280	6 323 109	The state of the s
Florida	4 435 6 4	7.702.007		61,321 221	commerce,
A TABASE S	· 3 (14 35)	7.046.061	10 440,448	64,737,631	It is a very gratifying fact, that though the
Plants.	1, 0112	3.948.018	6 29 042	75 814 508	number of sheep has increased in ten years
Longinus	689.107	14,454,669	15.083.770	16 293,747	hamber of succep has mergased in ten years
Arkanes	2 14 531	1.816.684	2 309 215	15 245 645	but twelve per cent., the aggregate weight of
Fennessee	5.173 173	13 48 819	18 981 022	96,951,713	their fleeces has augmented forty-six per cent.
Kentneky	11.353.2 0	10 972 478	23 349,748	151 330 262	In 1840 there were 19,311,374 sheep, yield-
47010	9,86 : 493	814 60	17 97 4 3	358.758,600	
Michigan	1.929 110	2 454 780	4 38 1 500	51,872 446	ing 35,802,114 pour da of wool, equal to 1 84-100
Endiaus	5 (46 5 (3	7 746 879	12:03 421	136 3-6 173	pounds per head.
(Missour)	2 93 4 4 2 5	0 791 345	9 73 / 670	63.995.542	In 1850 the average weight of each fleece
Lows	F24 692	1 911 282	2 736 064	16,697 567	
Wisdoness	3,017 H9	1 931 159	2 976,6 6	28.728 M3	was 2 43-100 pounds, from which it would ap-
Catifornia	62 404	3,831,071	3,893,893	3874 044	pear that such an improvement had taken
Min. Ege	59.46	23 46	28.681	161 918	place in the various breeds of the American
Oregon	132 897	599 951	431808	2,849,170	
Utab	16. 33	31516	46.649	314 799	sheep as to increase their average product
N. Mex.	256,284	124 370	290 574	1,653 952	shout thirty-two rose cont throughout the

returns of sheep and wool proves not only that our breeds are capable of such improve but that it has actually taken place

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1852.

# TO BALTIMORE PLATFORM-MONGERS.

We take great pleasure in announcing to these gentlemen, that their Anti-Free-Discussion resolutions, passed at Baltimore a few months since have had no other effect than to quicken the circulation of Anti-Slavery papers. It may gratify them specially to learn that the list of the National Era has increased, within the last six months, from 15,000 to 25,000, and is still increasing. It would seem that the more they resolve to gag the People, the more the People won't be gagged.

SIANDING TE	KM	8,		
Single copy, one year				8
Three copies, one year		-		
Five copies, one year	+			- 33
Ten copies, one year	41		*	1
Single copy, six months				
The combine of a secondle				17

in London, during the great industrial exhibi-tion, than that by Americans on the trial of the reaping machines, and the triumphant suc-Ten copies, six months -Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 5 nts commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub (perhaps to a great extent in machinery for

may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15,

to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper.

horses and mules; 14,971,586 neat cattle, 19,311,374 sheep and 26,301,293 swine; of single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents some-50, 4.335.358 horses, 559,229 asses and mules times allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper 28,360,241 horned cattle, (including 6,392,046 milch cows and 1,699,241 working oxen. for \$1.50 or \$1.75 as the case may be

STORIES FOR CHILDREN, on our first page. rses, asses, and mules, from 1840 to 1850, was 559,053. In the Northeastern States there has are from the pen of Eliza L. Sproat, of Philaon a considerable decrease in the number of these animals. The use of them has been su-

#### THE ORGANIZATION Judging from the tone of the Free Democrat-

railway conveyances. In the new States of the West and Northwest a large increase is observa-Press, the Organization it represents has Of Horses.-New York has one horse to seven never been so well prepared for action. persons; Pennsylvania, one to six and six-tenths; Ohio, one to four; Kentucky, one to three free inhabitants. The number of horses in the Uni-The Portland Inquirer, of Maine, opens the ted States is more than three times as large as

campaign of '56, by raising the flag of Hale and Julian, and insisting upon a thorough State organization. The Weekly Free Press, published at She

boygan Falls, thinks the sympathies of a large body of the prostrated Whigs are with the Free Democracy, and that many Democrats repelled by what it predicts will be the ulura Pro-Slavery policy of Pierce's Administration, will join its ranks. It adds-

We know not whether the party of Free iom will be able to understand itself and organize itself sufficiently to triumph in 1856, but we know that 'manifest destiny,' which rules the world, demands however long the struggle may be protracted, that Freedom must triumph. So says the future to us, and so we think it will

in which the live stock of the country could be enumerated, were those used for obtaining The Hartford Republican, the organ of th Free Democracy of Connecticut, has come out since the election under new and most favorable auspices. It will be conducted henceforth by D. W. Bartlett, well known by his letters man of the State Central Committee of the party. "Never before," they say, "since the beginning of our struggle, have our prospecte been more bright than at present. One of the leading Pro-Slavery parties of the country lies in ruins at our feet; the other cannot long hold together; the first breath of agitation will consume its power of adhesion."

The Easton Commonwealth is by no means dispirited by the breaking up of the Coalition. "Not only," it remarks, "is the Free Democracy in Massaghusetts more numerous and botter united than it ever has been, but our principles have taken a deeper hold of men of both the other parties than at any former time. The same is true in other States. The vote for yan nuron at the Presidential election in 1848. was vastly increased by the accession of Barnburners, who were never fairly converted to our cause, and is no evidence of our numbers at that time. Large portions of the Whig and old Democratic parties are thoroughly imbued with our principles, and it is nothing but attachment to old names and old associates that prevents them from breaking off and joining our ranks at once Thousands and thousands are with us in sentiment, who are not so in name. They cannot fail to rally round our

standard, sooner or later." In relation to the campaign of '56, it says-"in Massachucatts, we have a system of organization which enables our State Committee to communicate at any moment with the re-sponsible committee of the Congressional dis-tricts, the counties, cities, or towns. In fortyeight hours, the State Committee can ascertain the exact condition of the party in any town of the State. This system or organization has given us the power we have exercised in this ommonwealth during the past three years. The Free Democracy in every State should have at once a system of organization as per fect and efficient as can be made.

As to making a nomination now-four years in advance—we do not concur in it. We cannot see the wisdom of it. John P. Hale has the love and confidence of the Free Democracy of the nation. He merits it all. We do not think it policy now to place any man in nomi nation four years in advance. Great change may take place in that time. Hundreds of housands may unite with us upon our glorious platform, and these thousands may wish for ar opportunity of meeting with us in a National Convention in 1856. Our position is this: On-GANIZATION AND WORK NOW-A NOMINATION

The Rurlington (Vt.) Courier is for work. but not for a Convention:

"Our doctrine is, No National Convention at all. Let the Free papers assume that our candidates, as our principles, are right and accept able; and let our National Committees take i for granted that the people are in favor of both as they now stand; and then let us, one and all, without fear of exhaustion or defeat, go forward with all the necessary appliances, le-gitimate and honorable, for the election or our nen. For our part, we want as little to do with National Conventions as possible.

In New York there is every indication that the friends of Freedom will not be caught napping another time. Some of the papers pub lished during the campaign are assuming a permanent firm, and new advocates are springing up. We have just received the first number of the Free Press, published at Bolfast, Genesee county, devoted to the cause of Free Democracy.

The fact that more tong twenty-five thousand votes have been cast, with scarcely any preparation or organization, shows what may e done by proper effort. Our friends under stand this. In Niagera county, for example they have a Free Democratic League or club in nearly every township, and the business of every member is, to disseminate the principles of Free Democracy, to circulate documents, and obtain subscribers for the National Era and for the county paper. Other counties are doing likewise.

The Free Democrats of Pennsylvania are wide awake. The Coudersport (Potter county) Journal says-

who will work with us as soon as they become acquainted with our principles. Let it be our first duty to bring these men to our standard by an active and thorough organization, which shall extend to every county. Let each person favorable to our cause make an effort to be-come acquainted with Free Soil men in other

sections, and the work will go bravely on." From various sections of the State, we are now daily receiving the most encouraging let-

We are glad to welcome Wm. F. Clark back to his post. He has issued the first number of the Freeman, at Mercer, Mercer county, having associated with himself Wm. Gregory, formerly of the Mercer Whig. He says-

"The Whig party-a party that at one time rofessed to be the true Anti-Slavery party of the country, and around whose standard many honest friends of freedom have rallied-has been completely routed, discomfited, and over whelmed. It faltered in 1848—totally aposta tized in 1852-and on the second day of November last, its death-knell was sounded from one end of the Union to the other.

"The effects of its fall, however, are not co fined to the Whig party. That party was the check—the centrifugal power, which kept the Democratic party in its orbit. Tens of thou-sands of Democrats, who loathed the Baltimore Platform, were kept in the toils of the party, only because of the pressure which came from the Whig party. This pressure removed, and these men will not only repudiate the Compro-mise measures, but also the party that has incorporated them into its creed. \* \* \* is certainly not the time for the Free Democratic party to ground their arms, and retire from the contest. On the contrary, as they prize the principles they have espous they should redouble their efforts to impress those principles upon the public heart and con-

wield for this purpose; and thus strengthen and build up the only party which can save either Liberty or the Uni-The Rhode Island Free Democrat calls upon the Free Democrats of that State to be up and

science, by every instrumentality they can

Prepare now, in your several towns and districts, to keep out of Congress and your State Assembly every man not true to Freedom. See to it, that every candidate for office is put to the test. Give no vote to him who is not pledged, by word and deed, to the principles of the Pittsburgh platform."

In Ohio, a project is on foot to establish new Free Democratic paper at Columbus under the editorial control of L. L. Rice, a good and true man; and in Indiana, arrangements have been made for issuing a central paper at

The Western Citizen, of Chicago, Illinois, in favor of State Conventions, but not a Nation al Convention

" A National Convention simply for agitation night do some good; but a series of Mass State Conventions, to be addressed by our great good men, would do more good. We have good can-didates already in the field, their names flying from the mast heads of our newspapers. have a good platform, tinkering would make it no better. What need have we for a Na-tional Convention? If the Free Democratic papers keep up the names and go against a National Convention, the people will not cal for one. We think we are better off without a Convention. We believe there is a growing spirit of opposition to political conventions Probably other candidates will be brought for ward without that formality. Benton he pledged himself against conventions; and be sides, if the Free Democratic party call such convention, we shall be in danger of a modifi-cation of our platform, and the letting down of

The Western Citizen announces its purpose to commence the system of payment in advance list every subscriber who has not paid in advance. We think this is the only safe rule for

Wisconsin is alive. Durkee though defeated his time, has received a larger vote than ever and the vote of the State for Hale and Juliar is full of encouragement. towa, whose yote we had estimated at 1,000, has given 1,600 votes for Liberty. Our friends in Michigan are redoubling their efforts. Everywhere, the Free Demogratic party is assuming a definite, permanent form, and giving svidence of a vitality and tenacity of purpose which herald future

THE WYOMING MIRROR.-The following notice of the Era in the Wyoming County (N. Y.) Mirror, is so generous that we cannot refrain from copying it; not for the complimentary style in which the Era is spoken of. but for another purpose, as the reader will

The National Era will commence its seventh volume on the 1st of January next. Any commendations we might give it would be su perfinous, as its character and value are probawell known to all our readers. From an experiment commenced at the sear of Slavery az years ago, under the able and judicious management of Dr. Bailey, it has arisen in importance second to none in the nation. It is all important to the cause of Freedom that such a paper be maintained at Washington, and we are glad to know that it has a circu lation somewhat corresponding with its merits. It probably interferes with the circulation of the Mirror, in this county, more than any other paper: still we feel under obligations to commend it to the support of the friends of universal liberty—especially to those who are able to take a county paper and a national one devoted to the same great objects. Those who ntend to take the next volume should send

We hope the Era does not restrict the circulation of any Anti-Slavery paper. It cannot supply, it does not aim to supply, the place of the State or county press. Its work, so far as the Anti-Slavery cause is concerned, is missiongry work-it is an advocate, not an organ. It is but a pioneer. Anti-Slayery men sustain it vigorously, but we cannot believe they for that reason patronize less liberally the local papers.

The Wyoming Mirror, we are sure, deserves a most ample support. Since we have had the pleasure of seeing it, it has never wavered in its devotion to the cause of Free Principles The friends of the Era cannot forget its fidelity and substantial services to the Free De-

### NATURAL HISTORY AND POETRY IN THE SEN

The debate on the question of Mr. Dixon's admission as a Senator has given rise to most verbose and tedious debate. What an infinite faculty of talk honorable members out for a single sentence, and the whole argument, pro and con, be presented in half a column; but the debate already has filled several pages of the newspapers, to the profit of no one but the

relieve their long-drawn speeches, by what they doubtless considered pleasant digressions Mr. Mangum, for example, favored the country with a specimen of Natural History, gathered, fresh from Stansbury's late report:

fresh from Stansbury's late report:

"He states, sir, that in his travels in the Southwest and the great West, with a scientific corps, for the exploration of Salt Lake, they fell upon a region in which the prairie dog, the rattlesnake, and even the owl, all sought shelter in the same nest, and lived lovingly together, while the fang of the snake was never stricken upon either of his good friends. Well, sir, that seems to be perfectly parallel to the case we have seen in our political convulsions. As I shall not have occasion to speak here in As I shall not have occasion to s future, I desire now to make a proin this respect—though this union and harmony is very like that apparently unnatural one in the prairie diggings, I undertake to predict

some portions of the West will also receive a similar blow. [Laughter.] That prediction may go for what it is worth; and if I attain the reputation of a prophet, it may at all events console me in my retirement.

The prairie dog imagines that as the tail the rattlesnake is apparently motionless just now, he has corrected that bad habit he has, of striking with his fungs.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, appearing to understand the allusion to the blind owl of the West, as personal, was sorry that his friend from North Carolina had not come to the Senate in a more amiable mood—he ought to have taken defeat in better temper.

"I trust that in his retirement he may find ample time to repent of his past political sins and iniquities. There is still hope, Mr. President, even for him; for we know, in the language of the Psalmist, that-

While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return. " [Laughter.]

An edition of the Psalmist by Mr. Weller would be highly edifying.

We believe this is the nearest approach to wit the Senate has been guilty of during its

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM

The Anti-Slavery men, or Free Democrats, do not recognise the propriety of acquiescence in wrong legislation, or understand the virtue of quiescence under aggression. The peculiar philosophy or interest of some who have enjoyed a share of their confidence, may dictate no agitation, but Freedom has had enough of that sedative policy. It was while men slept that the enemy sowed his tares. All abuses are aggressive. Against natural law, they can live only by constantly counteracting its workings. Inert, they would be swept away; but struggling, they stem the current, and overcome it

The inactive practice of certain ancient physicians was termed, a patient waiting on death. The practice of those modern philanalone, trusting that the force of natural causes may root them out, is a patient waiting on Ruin. The ordinances of God are potent, but they may be resisted to the death. It is right to trust in Providence, but by the constitution of the universe men are made co-workers with Providence. While there is work to be done the true

man will not think of repose. Quiescence while the battle rages between Freedom and Slavery, is but another name for treason.

Professed Anti-Slavery leaders inculcate the do-nothing policy after the passage of the Compromise measures; and so a whole session passed without any marked demonstration ostility to them. Precious time was lost universal acquiescence was inferred; Hunkerism was emboldened : the friends of Freedom lost confidence; the subjugation of the old parties by Slavery, the adoption of Baltimore platforms, and the triumph of Hunker Democracy, followed as inevitable results.

Our Radical Democratic friends in York adopted the quiescent policy. Hunkerism dictated the terms of re-union-what of it? We have the majority and the candidates; let us be quiet, by and by we can assert our principles without danger of schism. Where now is their organization? Where are

recent successes by being positive. What folly to talk of quiescence and trust in Providence, when Wrong triumphs in its usurpations, and makes them grounds for further aggression.

The policy of the two old parties is no rule for the Free Democracy. They have ratified the usurpations of Slavery, and stand pledged by their platforms to resist any attempt to cal them in question. The Whig or Democrat who engages in any such attempt, may be true to his convictions, but he is a rebel against his

Mr. Pierce will take his seat, pledged to resist anti-blavery agitation. Can we expect the party which elected him with this pleage to oppose and embarrass his Administration The necessities of party will constrain it to frown upon agitation.

What can be expected of Mr. Seward and his special friends? We see no favorable indication. He submitted to the adoption of a pro-survey platform by his party, without a protest, and, if we understand him, now claims simple toleration, as a Whig. The New YOFE Times is out against agitation, and the Tribune tells the Conservatives to go on in the work of reconstructing the Whig party, after their own pattern-is must be set down as "O and nowhere." Give us the privilege it asks, of holding and expressing Anti-Slavery opinions as individuals, without denying us therefore Whig fellowship, and it is all we desire. We require no endorsement from the party of our views-we do not seek to introduce them into the party creed-we do not wish to make opposition to playery, or the Slave Power, or their aggressions, a Whig issue only do not read us out of the party, for being, individually, so opposed.

The Tribune is explicit on this point. Re plying to some remarks of the New York Commercial, it says

"Our venerable cotemporary is quite mis taken in asserting that the Tribune has mated an intention of introducing the Anti-Slavery element as a future Whig issue,' and we will thank it, when making any charge of the kind, to quote our language from which its charge is deduced, and let us see just what it s that it stands upon We are Anti-Slaver and expect to continue so, just as we are for Free Homes to the Landless and for the Mains Law; yet we do not insist that either of these shall be made a Whig issue. But if it be at-tempted to commit the Whig party against either of the Reforms we advocate—to make Anti-Slavery or Land Reform, or advocacy of the Maine Law, a bar to Whig fellowship, or a ground of Whig proscription, then, you see the case is bravely altered, and we show fight.'

The Troy Whig will not even grant this humble boon. It says;

"Now, if Mr. Greeley and his crew will be stick to these declarations, and get out of the Whig party as soon as possible, and then keep out for all time to come, the Whig party will have! The question can be stated clearly, in come up again. Go where you please. Take tate retreat to the sea-go anywhere, so that you never come back again. Meyer again say you are Whigs—claim to be anything else you please. Join the Mormons, if they will let you. Do anything, be anything; but for God's sake and your country's, do not again claim to speak or act as Whigs!"

The Tribune retorts

"Just call your Whig State Convention then, as soon as you please, and let it declare that it recognises none as Whigs who do not subscribe to the doctrines of those resolves, and we are cut off from communion, and will act accordingly.

How it would act it does not say; but we are left to infer this from another paragraph in the same editorial:

"We shall steadily vote at every election, and vote for such candidates as are best fitted for the offices to be filled—and it may be that we can do no better than support such men as, professing to be Whigs, have just killed off General Scott because Governor Seward and his friends ardently favored his nomination. But what good such a Whig party can do, or what chance there is of its ever attaining power in the Nation, we do not see, and can hardly imagine."

the 2d of November represented the Anti-Sla- latures, respecting the times or manner of elect very section of the Whig party. It asks now, barely toleration for its individual opinions: should a Whig State Convention pass resolutions in favor of the Baltimore platform, it will not consider itself excommunicated; if it pass resolves to recognise none as Whigs who o not subscribe to these doctrines, it will consider itself excommunicated, and act accordexcommunicators-in other words, the very men who have just "killed off General Scott, because Governor Seward and his friends ardent ly favored his nomination!"

And has Freedom sunk so low, that its only

demand now is for life-so low, that for this boon it is willing to lick the heel that grinds it in the dust? We appeal to our Anti-Slavery friends among those Whigs who feel that Hunkerism wields the sceptre, and who are yet uncertain as to their future course. Is it by such a policy that you expect to advance the interests of the cause of Freedom, or se cure for yourselves a proper weight in the political scale ? We ask every candid Anti-Slavery man, who knows that Slavery has an un constitutional existence in the District of Columbia, and that the laws of Congress sus taining it here involve the free as well as slave States in the responsibility of maintaining it who knows that the coastwise slave trade i carried on under regulation of Congress; that the Fugitive Slave Law, with its denial of habeas corpus and jury trial, and its flagran disregard of all the ordinary safeguards of per sonal rights, was the act of Congress; that the area of Slavery has been continually extended by Congressional legislation; that Congress has been and is constantly prevented from using its constitutional power to protect the Territories of the United States against its inroads; that a movement has been organized to divide California, and convert its Southern half into a slaveholding State; that projects thronists or statesmen, who let great Wrongs are now on foot for the formation of new slave States in Texas; that the Southern propagand ists, keeping in view the natural and inevitable wants of Slavery, are continually plotting for the colonization of Hayti, the annexation of Cuba, and the seizure of Mexican territory. rejecting all schemes of Northern annexation and that the organization of both Houses of Congress is now, as, it is more than probable the incoming Administration will be, under the control of Slavery, so that manly opposition to its unreasonable demands, constitutes and will constitute, sufficient ground for political, if not social, proscription-we ask, can any Anti-Slavery Democrat or Whig, who remembers all this, who comprehends all the evil that Slavery has done, is doing, and purposes to do, admit for a moment that the quiescence of Mr. Dix or Mr. Seward is the ground which a truly American party ought to occupy? No; he must see that the only safe, righteous, and national ground is, active and complete antagonism to Slavery, as the eternal foe to Liberty, the great National Interest and In

stitution. This is the ground of the Free Democracy. They do not crave toleration-they acquiesce in no claim of Slavery-they compromise no claim of Freedom. Their funda mental principles are that Freedom is right and good, Slavery wrong and evil; that they their principles? Their quiescence has put are eternal opposites; that they cannot cothem at the mercy of a corrupt Conservatism. exist in one political system, without working A negative position is a weak one. Slavery against each other; that every advantage the price of Freedom is eternal vigilance and effort. They demand for Freedom prompt recognition and absolute supremacy in the National Councils. They propose no improper or illegal interference with Slavery under State authority, recognising the principle of State Sovereignty as a necessary safeguard of Liberty. They contemplate no proscription of our Southern fellow-citizens; but they do propose to overthrow the domination of Slavery

in the Federal Government, and to regard and treat it as a merely sectional system, for which neither the Free States nor the General Government to which they are parties, shall be in ny way responsible.

Their purpose is a definite constitutional national, beneficent one; and as quiescence will not execute it, they will agitate, agitate agitate, till it be accomplished, in defiance of all Baltimore platforms, and in scorn of all skulking and temporizing policy.

### A CURIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

The senate jest work had under considera tion a Constitutional Question, rather new, though at present of little practical import-

Mr. Clay, disqualified by illness for the dis harge of his Senatorial duties, some time last tucky, then in session, his resignation, to take effect on the first day of September The resignation was accepted, and Mr. Dixon was elected to fill the unexpired portion of the term ending in 1855.

Soon after, Mr. Clay died, and the Legisla ture having adjourned, Mr. Merriwether was appointed by the Governor to supply the va cancy, the appointment extending no further than the first of September, the day when Mr. Dixon's term of service was to commence.

On the first day of the present session, Mr. Dixon appeared, and his credentials were presented; but Mr. Gwin raised the question of his admission as a Senator, on the ground that the only vacancy in the Kentucky delegation had been occasioned by the death of Henry Clay, and that vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Governor, which, by the Constitution continued in force till the next meeting of the Legislature.

The provision of the Constitution is as fol

rwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments till the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such This provision, it will be observed, is confined

to vacancies happening during the recess of a Legislature. If they occur while it is in session, they are of course filled by its act. It was intended to prevent an interruption in the representation of a sovereign State, but to do this in such a way as to preserve the authority of the Legislature. Hence, the appointing power of the Executive is but temporary, and can be exercised only during the recess of the Legislature, and until its next meeting.

Had Mr. Clay died, or had his resignation.

to take effect instantly, been tendered and accepted during the session of the Legislature, Executive action would have been precludedthe vacancy would have been filled by that

The question arises, Can a vacancy in adyance be created, by the resignation of a Sensator and its acceptance by the Legislaturethat resignation to take place on a future day? If it can, there can be no doubt of the power of the Legislature to fill it, for its Senatorial elections are generally in advance; and by the Constitution, "the times, places, and manner of aolding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof;" although Congress may at any time, "by law, make or alter such Orange 16 31 31 16 31 31 16 31 31 179

ing Senators. The single question, then, in the case of Mr. Dixon, is, Can a resignation, to take effect on a day fixed in the future, tendered by a Senator and accepted by the Legislature, create a vacancy in advance? The question we presume, would be decided with great una nimity in the affirmative, were no party interests involved; but, Mr. Merriwether is a Dem. ingly; but still it may be found supporting its ocrat, and Mr. Dixon a Whig. Party consider. ations, therefore, will probably determine the

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

WOMAN'S RECORD; or, Sketches of all Distinguished Women, "from the beginning" till A. D. 1850. Ar ranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age. By Sarah Josepha Hale New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by R. Farnham, Penn. avenue and 11th street, Washing-

This movement of womankind threatens to become the individualizing element of the present era of the world. Intellect after intellect masculine and feminine, of the first calibre is emptying its tributarial impulse into the one great flood of thought that is sweeping through the subject.

"Woman's Record" is an elegant and profusely-pictured octavo volume, of some nine hundred pages, opening with a steel engraved portrait of its well-known editor, and inscribed to the "men of America," who we doubt not will duly appreciate the compliment

Mrs. Hale says her purpose has been to give the true idea of woman's nature and mission (as she conceives them.) and more particularly to aid and to induce intellectual and moral progress among the sex. How nearly commensurate with this purpose is the accomplishment, is not to be decided after so imperfect an investigation as the press of other duties has compelled us to, and we shall not attempt it. But thus much we vouch for: the book forms a valuable compendium of concise yet comprehensive sketches of nearly all the "shining lights" of womanhood, from Eve to Alice Carey These sketches are compiled from the most veritable historic sources, and two hundred and twenty-nine of them are headed by portraits procured by dint of great exertion, from various parts of Europe. For these, however, little can be said. They are terribly homely, and, it faithful, it would seem that outright ugliness is the most common badge of a distinguished woman.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS ADVOCATE. No. 1. J. Hudson, printer, Salem.

This is the first of a series of pamphlets which the "Ohio Woman's Rights Association" propose to issue, for the purpose of setting forth their views and aims in a manner that will tend to awaken a general and an investigating interest in this world-wide movement. Mrs. C. M. Severance is the author of the present number, and under the general head of "Woman's Rights" she discusses ably and earnestly some of the most prominent points of the subject \*

THE DISCUSSION between Rev. Joel Parker and Ray A Rood, on the question, "What are the evils in-separable from Slavery?" New York: S. W.

In this correspondence occurs the paragraph about which Mr. Parker has grown so sudden ly and so vociferously conscientious, and a slight and unimportant change in the wording of which has caused the still pending contro ersy between Mr. Parker and is reprinted in a neat pamphlet form, from the Philadelphia Christian Observer of 1846. \*

A Few Facts and Thotghts on American Sta-VERY in Church and State. By Jeremiah A. Stone Printed at the "Practical Preacher" office.

This is an unpretending little pamphlet, both in appearance and profession; but it speaks the earnest, honest thoughts of an earnest, house, man. Whoever reads it will be repaid.

BLACKWOOD'S DDINBURGH MAGAZINE. November

This number contains the Golden Age a poem; the conclusion of that charming story, Katie Stewart: Fictions for French Firesides, an interesting review of a series of pleasant French stories: the Restrictive Tariffs of Foreign Coup tries; Part XXVI of My Novel; the Edgrimage of the Flagellants; Queen Mary; A Moral from Walmer; and The Holydays.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. December, 1852. This number opens with a finely-engraved portrait of Webster. It is one of the best likenesses we have seen. The literary department commences with a long and intensely eulogistic article upon the great statesman; which, in boiled down to a more solid and sober consis ency, would give a truer idea of the subject than most of the sermons and sketches that spring transmitted to the Legislature of Ken- have sprung mushroom-like, from almost every pulpit and sanctum throughout the land , pur it is too apotheogistical in style. Next, w have a short speculation upon the Foreign Pol icy of the incoming Administration, interlarded with a foggy exposition of the future policy of the Whig party. Next, an interesting article upon Mormonism in Illinois. Next, a quaint quizzical little essay, styled the Art and Mystery of Blowing your own Trumpet. There are some exceedingly clever bits of satire in this Next, the Passions and Intelligence of Men

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. New Series. Vol. 2. Nos

No. 7 contains a portrait of Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish refugee; a long and savage article, entitled Ireland and the Holy Alliance, in the course of which British policy and the British people are dealt with in a style which Carlyle would term eminently "sans-culottic." The present American Administration is also punished" somewhat for its alleged subserviency to British interests in two or three recent

No. 10 contains a portrait of the President elect, and some ten articles upon various subjects, chiefly political.

AN ESSAY ON THE TRIAL BY JURY. By Lysande

Spooner. Boston : John P. Jewett & C. This work is divided into twelve chapters, it which the author discusses the rights and du ties of Juries, and aims to give satisfactory evidence of what the Common Law Trial by Jury really is. He takes the ground that the Juries of the present day ere illegal, and that the Legislatures have never been invested with authority to impair the powers, change the oaths, or (with few exceptions) abridge the ju risdiction, of juries, or select juries on ah; other than Common Law principles

## THE TARIFF QUESTION DISPOSED OF

The House disposed of the Tariff Question uite summarily on the second day of the session, on a motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, to refer so much of the President's message as relates to that subject, to a select committee. The aim of Mr. Brooks was, first, to show that at this time, just at the close of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, there is a surplus in the Treasury, of from fourteen to twenty millions of dol-lars—a fact which may be used hereafter for party purposes; secondly, to bring before Congress the whole subject of a revision of the tariff of 1846; thirdly, to resuscitate the Whig party; and fourthly, we presume, to advance